

On November 5, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12189. Adulteration and misbranding of mineral water. U. S. v. Arthur W. Canfil (Grogan Wells & Boone Institute of Massage). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 12890. I. S. No. 8750-r.)**

On July 20, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Arthur W. Canfil, trading as Grogan Wells & Boone Institute of Massage, Sweetwater, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 28, 1919, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of mineral water which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Grogan Mineral Water \* \* \* Grogan Wells and Boone Institute of Massage — Sweetwater, Tex."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Mineral constituents	Milligrams per liter
<b>Radicals:</b>	
Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3$ )	32.0
Chloride ( $\text{Cl}$ )	1,531.0
Sulphate ( $\text{SO}_4$ )	9,159.0
Bicarbonate ( $\text{HCO}_3$ )	638.0
Sodium ( $\text{Na}$ ) (diff)	2,931.0
Magnesium ( $\text{Mg}$ )	1,055.0
Calcium ( $\text{Ca}$ )	615.0
Iron ( $\text{Fe}$ ) and aluminum ( $\text{Al}$ )	4.5
Total	15,975.5
<b>Compounds:</b>	
Sodium nitrate ( $\text{NaNO}_3$ )	44.0
Sodium chloride ( $\text{NaCl}$ )	2,524.0
Sodium sulphate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ )	5,948.0
Magnesium sulphate ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ )	5,222.0
Calcium sulphate ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ )	1,389.0
Calcium bicarbonate ( $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ )	834.0
Ferrous bicarbonate ( $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ )	14.0
Total	15,975.0

Examination by said bureau showed the presence of large numbers of bacteria and gas-forming organisms indicating that the water was polluted with filthy animal and vegetable substances.

Adulteration of the article considered as a food was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal or vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article considered as a drug was alleged in substance for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing on the labels of the bottles containing the said article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, gastro-intestinal and all liver and kidney trouble, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 8, 1923, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12190. Misbranding of currant juice. U. S. v. 100 Cans, et al., of Currant Juice. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 18452, 18453. I. S. Nos. 15344-v, 15439-v. S. Nos. E-4769, E-4770.)**

On March 10, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 100 cans and 82 cases of currant juice, remaining in